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MR. VILHJÁLMUR STEFANSSON was awarded—in addition to the Charles P. Daly Medal of the American Geographical Society (cf. *Jan. Review*, p. 48)—the Hubbard Gold Medal of the National Geographic Society of Washington on January 10, the Elisha Kent Kane Medal of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia on January 24, the Helen Culver Gold Medal of the Geographic Society of Chicago on March 10, and the gold medal of the Explorers' Club of New York, in recognition of his Arctic explorations.

DR. H. N. WHITFORD of Yale University read two papers before the meeting of the Society of American Foresters, held in conjunction with the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Baltimore, December 27-28, 1918, entitled "Forest Formations in British Columbia," and "The Structure and Value of the Paraná Pine Forests of Brazil." The latter paper was based on the results of a six months' trip made in the summer of 1918 in behalf of the Yale Forestry School. The Paraná pine (*Araucaria*) forest is the most extensive coniferous forest in the southern hemisphere and covers a region of not less than 100 square miles.

OBITUARY

THEODOOR DE BOOY died suddenly from the effects of influenza at Yonkers, N. Y., on February 18, at the age of 36. Although his field of work was archeology, his extensive travels, especially in the West Indies, gave him an intimate knowledge of the geography of those regions. From 1912 to 1918 he was a member of the staff of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, of New York City, as field explorer for West Indian work. In 1911 and 1912 he visited the Bahamas, especially the Caicos group; in 1913 and 1914, Jamaica, Santo Domingo, and eastern Cuba; in 1915, the island of Margarita, Venezuela, and Trinidad; in 1916 and 1917, Porto Rico, Martinique, and the Virgin Islands. In 1918 he undertook, under the auspices of the American Geographical Society and the University of Pennsylvania Museum, an expedition to the Sierra de Perija between Colombia and Venezuela to explore the unknown interior of the range and study the Motilone Indians, the savage remnant of a tribe which has always kept their country free from white settlement and exploration. The geographical aspects of this trip were described in the November and December, 1918, issues of the *Geographical Review*, the ethnologic in the *University of Pennsylvania Museum Journal* for September-December, 1918. Among the author's large number of publications the following are of geographical interest: Island of Margarita, Venezuela (*Bull. Pan. Amer. Union*, April, 1916); The Birthplace of Josephine, Empress of France [Martinique], *ibid.*, April, 1917; Eastern Part of the Dominican Republic, *ibid.*, Sept., 1917; The Town of Baracoa and the Eastern Part of Cuba, *ibid.*, Nov., 1917; The Virgin Islands of the United States, *Geogr. Rev.*, Nov., 1917; The Turks and Caicos Islands, *ibid.*, July, 1918; The Virgin Islands: Our New Possessions (joint author with J. T. Faris), Philadelphia, 1918; The Less Known Regions of the West Indies, *Journ. of Geogr.*, Feb., 1919; Tropical versus Arctic Exploration, *The Scientific Monthly* (to be published); On the Possibility of Determining the First Landfall of Columbus by Archaeological Research, *Hispanic Amer. Hist. Rev.*, Feb., 1919.

DAVID LUBIN of San Francisco, founder of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome and the American representative on its permanent board, died in Rome on December 31, 1918, in his seventy-seventh year. The International Institute of Agriculture is an organization which collects agricultural information of every sort from all parts of the world. Its regular publications are of great value to geographers because of their international scope. (For an account of the organization see "The International Institute of Agriculture: Its Organization, Activity, and Results," 45 pp., Rome, 1915.)